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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH.

Saturday Morning, June 22, 1844.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

The following sketch of Mr. Frelinghuysen is taken from "The Gallery of American Portraits," by George Waterston, published in 1836. As this distinguished gentleman has been selected as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, this sketch, though taken some years ago, will be found interesting to the American People.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is between forty and fifty years of age. His countenance, though grave, possesses much sweetness, is often lighted up with the smile of benevolence, and indicates great sensibility. The last was, it is believed, the second session he had served in the Senate of the United States, and though it was one in which the highest intellectual efforts were called into exertion, he did not fall behind the most gifted in the conflict of mind which was then exhibited. Mr. F.'s views are patriotic, benevolent, and enlarged; animated by the spirit of philanthropy and guided by the dictates of a sound judgment, he is always found on the side of the oppressed and persecuted, and always the advocate of the true interests of his country. Called out by the natural feelings of his heart, and impelled by a strong sense of duty, he entered into the discussion of one of the most important and interesting subjects of legislation which has for many years been submitted to the consideration of Congress, and displayed an acuteness of penetration, a depth of feeling, and a power of eloquence which have elevated him to a high rank among the orators and statesmen of his country. The Indian question was one in which he felt a deep interest, and on which he brought to bear all the energies of a vigorous and cultivated mind. The subject was adapted to the nature of his eloquence, and he did ample justice to it. There are in Mr. Frelinghuysen a zeal and earnestness that give great effect to what he says, and a mellowness and plainness in his tone which harmonize finely with the pathos of the subject on which his eloquence is employed. His voice has, perhaps, too much of uniformity in its intonations, but it falls agreeably upon the ear, is listened to with pleasure, and its effect would be wonderful if it were modulated with more art and made to suit the particular sentiment which the speaker feels. With the questions on which Mr. Frelinghuysen speaks, he previously makes himself well acquainted, and never comes unprepared to elucidate, amplify, and enforce the various topics to be discussed. He thinks profoundly and justly on whatever he attempts to handle, and employs with great judgment the labors of others as well as his own, to develop and enlighten whatever may be dark, obscure, or intricate. But the most distinguished excellence of this gentleman is the exquisite moral and religious tone which he infuses into and which he breathes through all he utters. Every one who listens admits its power, and feels that he is listening to one whose heart is deeply imbued with religious purity and truth. Mr. F. does not often employ his imagination. His mind is more logical than poetical; he prefers reasoning to embellishment, and endeavors to convince rather than delight. His style is chaste, and occasionally elevated; and his action easy and appropriate. The correctness of his views, the soundness of his judgment, and the sincerity of his heart, give to all he says such impressiveness and effect that he never rises at his seat that he does not claim the undivided attention of the body of which he is a member. In short, his talents and virtues render him an honor to his State and an ornament to his country.

A LETTER FROM DR. LINDSLEY.

At a meeting of the Clay Club of Montgomery County, Tennessee, a committee was appointed to address a letter to Dr. PHILIP LINDSLEY, of Nashville University, (brother of Prof. S. C. Lindsley, of the Caldwell Institute, in this town,) requesting him to communicate to them such information as he might possess, touching the life and character, political qualifications, &c. of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. As the intimate and familiar acquaintance of Mr. F. from early youth, as his co-gratulate at college, and as a gentleman of distinguished learning and intelligence, standing aloof from the exciting scenes of partisan conflict, it was conceived that such a communication, from such a source, must be eminently appropriate to the character of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and no less acceptable to the intelligent and unprejudiced voter. The following is the reply of Dr. Lindsley to the letter of the Committee:

NASHVILLE, May 20, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. As a Committee on behalf of the Clay Club of Clarksville, you request me to communicate such information as I possess in regard to the life and character of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen; and my opinion of his merits as a man, and of his qualifications to fill the high office to which the Whig Party are endeavoring to promote him.

The numerous and ample statements which have recently appeared in the newspapers of New Jersey and New York respecting Mr. Frelinghuysen, and which either have been or soon will be republished in Tennessee, must render any notice, testimony or opinion on my part, quite superfluous. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.

ter known—and none, I am persuaded, is more highly esteemed and respected—throughout the Middle and Eastern States, than Mr. Frelinghuysen. From his earliest youth to this day, he has sustained a perfectly unblemished moral character. He long since attained the highest professional eminence at the bar of New Jersey; and might, years ago, have graced the Bench of her Supreme Court—had he been pleased to accept the proffered distinction. His course in the national councils, as a member of the Senate, will not soon be forgotten by his contemporaries of either party.

He has never been a time-server, or an office-hunter, or a political adventurer. His principles, as a statesman, are (in the judgment at least of his Whig friends) as comprehensive as the Union—embracing the true interests of the whole Republic—and limited or directed only by the letter and spirit of the people's constitution. He is, in no sense or degree, a fanatic or ultraist. He is free from even the suspicion of abolitionism. As a churchman, devoted, enlightened Christian philanthropist, he has no superior. His moral courage, integrity and wisdom have been equal to every trial and emergency. As a patriot, "he would die to serve his country; but he would not do a base thing to save it."

Belonging, as I do, to a virtually disfranchised order of men, it would be absurd for me to express, perhaps even entertain, an opinion about the qualifications of any candidate, of any party, for any political office whatever.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, PHILIP LINDSLEY.

TEXAS AND TREASON!

Annexation Topic—Southern Convention and Dissolution of the Union urged as inevitable.

We have in the "South Carolinaian" of the 30th ult., published at Columbia, and understood to be one of Mr. Calhoun's organs, what we apprehend to be a distinct shadowing forth of the views of certain men in relation to the integrity of the Union, as well as in relation to the question which has been brought up by them, in conjunction with the Presidency, and is now distracting the country. We regret, that our space will not enable us to include the entire articles from the Carolinaian, of which the following are extracts:

"ANNEXATION—Southern Convention.—The south is deeply and almost unanimously aroused on the question of annexation. This question absorbs all others. Even that usually all-absorbing and all-corrupting one, the Presidency, sinks into insignificance before it. Whigs and democrats drop all their old party differences, and unite on it like brothers—the democrats apparently to a man, and the whigs, also, with the exception of the most blindly infatuated supporters of Mr. Clay. All others seem instinctively to feel that this is a question, not of party but of country, and, to the south, one of absolute self-preservation. Over the south, and some other portions of other sections, Mr. Van Buren is dropped by his most devoted followers. The people are releasing their delegates to the Baltimore convention from their instructions to vote for him, and many of the delegates themselves are declaring against him; and if there were only time for concert of action, he would not probably have received a single vote from the south. For want of this concert, he may have been nominated by the convention, (which was to meet on Monday last)—probably was so, under the rigid party discipline which secured the appointment of the delegates. Our late private letters from Washington indicate as much, but say that if he is, a third candidate in favor of annexation, will assuredly be nominated. If Mr. Van Buren be nominated, however, every intelligent man must see that there is not the least chance of his success; and so utterly futile seems the continued pressure of his nomination by Messrs. Benton, Blair, & Co. that it has given rise to suspicions and charges of a design on their part, to promote the success of their old favorite, Clay. They are certainly playing into his hands, whether designedly or not, in violently assailing Mr. Calhoun and all other democrats who will not bow to their arrogant dictation, and thereby utterly preventing all concert of action in the party; and the Clay men in the Senate, and over the whole country evidently sympathize with them; not in concert with them on the treaty, and Cal. Benton's course in the Senate, and ensure the abandonment of Mr. Van Buren. Well, let them do their spite; we care not a straw whether they effect the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, or seek to promote the election of Mr. Clay or not; mention these things only as part of the signs of the times. We feel no interest in the Presidential scramble, and glad that our people take no part in it, in their meetings on the annexation question. Clay and Van Buren are both dead, dead, dead, not only in South Carolina, but the whole south; nothing is to be expected from Cass or Stewart against the tariff; and there is no hope of the nomination of Tyler or Woodbury. The only hope of the south, is in herself.

"Trust not freedom to the Franks;
In native hearts and native ranks,
The only hope of courage dwells."

The south at length sees this, and is conscious that, unless the subtle encroachments of our old enemy of Britain, aided by the traitorous abolitionists at home, and the heartless apathy of ambitious political aspirants, her doom is sealed, if she does not arise in her might as one man, and effect a union with Texas. She agrees with the patriotic old hero of the Hermitage, that this is the "golden moment," which "must not be lost, or Texas will, from necessity, be thrown into the arms of England." England once firmly seated in Texas, and there is an end of all peace or safety for the south, which would soon be made mother St. Domingo. The pressure of events upon Texas is very great, and, as Gen. Jackson says, "may compel her to look elsewhere for protection and safety." Twice has she appealed to us, and if we coldly and selfishly reject her a second time, what claim shall we have upon her sympathy?—what right to expect that she will reject the overtures of England for our sake, who have no regard for her?

The writer proceeds to argue the probability of Texas becoming subservient to England, at some length, and then goes on—

"It is highly probable, then, if not almost certain, that Texas is the seat of a second revolution

of her proposal of annexation, will soon be subject to the controlling influence of Great Britain, and finally become a British colony. That the treaty now before the Senate will be rejected, there can scarcely be a doubt; and it will be seen by reference to the news under our "Congressional" head, that Gen. McDuffie in anticipation of such a result, is about to bring forward the matter in joint resolution of both houses. But its success, even in this shape, is very doubtful, especially if the vote in the House, on Friday, of 103 to 75 against printing the memorial from New Orleans in favor of annexation, and to lay it on the table, be any test of the views of that body. And suppose the measure wholly and finally rejected, what is to be done? Must we fold our arms, stand still, and yield to the current of events which is rapidly bearing us onward to the most terrible destruction? Never! What, then, is to be done? Meetings every where are declaring in favor of annexation by the general government; but with a single exception, none suggests any definite step against the consequences of its final rejection—any means of still carrying it out, and preventing Texas from abandoning all hopes of it, and turning in shame and indignation from us to Great Britain. The exception referred to is a meeting of over 600 citizens of Barnwell district, at Ashley, after the parade of the 11th regiment, on the 22d inst., at which, besides the preamble and resolutions offered by Dr. Wm. Gilmore Simms, the following resolution, offered by Maj. A. P. McWhorter, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as this is a question which requires immediate action, we recommend that a convention of the friends of annexation of Texas, be immediately called, to meet in Columbia on the 4th July next, to take into consideration the whole subject—and to recommend to the other States of this confederacy, whose interests are identical with ours, and the friends of annexation throughout the Union, to assemble in convention at Nashville, Tennessee, at an early day as practicable, for the purpose of co-ordinating and giving force and direction to any movement, which they in their collected wisdom may think proper.

Some such mode of deliberation and concert on the part of the south, or the friends of annexation generally, seems absolutely necessary; and we submit to our readers also, in connection with this, the suggestions contained in the following extract of a private letter from a highly respected and intelligent friend in Alabama: one whom we have known long and well, both as a man and a politician, and uniformly entertained a confidence in his single-hearted rectitude of purpose, and purity of motive, which no difference of opinion, however great, could ever lessen—not even that which separated us in the violent nullification contest of '32.

[If the editor had not stated that the communication to which he alludes, came from Alabama, we should have referred it to a pen held near the capitol.] It commences as follows—

"A new scene in the drama has been at length presented, and the Texas question takes its position on the stage. The two great party leaders find it necessary to publish their opinions. One is opposed to the annexation under any circumstances. The other is opposed to it unless, and unless, and if and if, and provided also, a respectable portion of the people are not opposed to it; which means, that unless we get on our knees to the abolitionists and obtain their consent, the southern States may be annihilated, and our institutions destroyed, rather than abolition should be rebuked! "It is perhaps well for the south, that both are opposed to it; as the people are now left free, unbiased by the influences that would exist if only one was opposed to, and the other in favor of annexation. We hope now to see the detestable vice of man worship cast to the winds, and the southern people united! If such a crisis does not effect this, we might as well surrender, and struggle no more! We have been abandoned from time to time, by friends and foes to our institutions, that in a moral or physical contest for their preservation, we could only rely upon ourselves that the world without was opposed to us, and that at least one-half of the States were equally opposed."

The article goes on to assume, very much in the language of Mr. Calhoun's late letter to Mr. Pakenham, that England has announced her intention of interfering with slavery in the southern States—and that it is now incumbent upon the south to act—in order to avert "our cities and villages (being) in flames and our whole south prostrate in blood and ashes!"

"If they will not wait for scenes like these, how long will they stand with folded arms, and implore the federal government to stand by the constitution and enforce its guarantees? One of which is, that the States shall be protected from domestic violence or foreign aggression. Will any honest man say that the 'casus federis' has not arisen? when does foreign aggression begin, or where end? If the States confederated do not now stand firmly by our side, let us ask of what value is the constitution, with all its boasted virtues, to us? The treaty of annexation has been duly signed by the plenipotentiaries of both nations, duly authorized. The executive department has done its duty, and the tremendous responsibility rests with the Senate of the United States, to confirm, or reject it. In no plain case, where neither the faith of the Nation nor the principles of the laws of Nations oppose obstacles to its ratification, will the Senate utterly disregard the spirit of the constitution and the safety of the south, by rejecting the treaty?"

"If so dark a page in our history is in store for us, let us be prepared for the duties that will then instantly devolve on us; and in any action which we may be bound to take, let us be sure to keep ourselves in the right. What will those duties be? A question of deep and awful import it is; but, to this complexion it must come—our enemies will have us. In my humble opinion, our duties will be.

First: To call upon our delegations in Congress, if in session, or our senators, if they be at the seat of government, to wait on the Texan Minister, and remonstrate with him against any negotiation with other powers, until the southern States shall have had a reasonable time to decide upon their course.

Second: That object secured, a convention of the people of each State should be promptly called, to deliberate and decide, upon the action to be taken by the slave States on the question of annexation; and to appoint delegates to a convention of slave States, with instructions to carry into effect the behests of the people.

Third: That a convention of the slave States be delegated to remonstrate against an attempt

should be called, to meet at some central position, to take into consideration the question of annexing Texas to the Union, if the Union will accept it; or if the Union will not accept it, then, of annexing Texas to the Southern States!

Fourth: That the President of the U. States be requested by the general convention of the slave States, to call Congress together immediately; when, the final issue shall be made up, and the alternative distinctly presented to the free States, either to admit Texas into the Union, or to proceed peaceably and calmly, to arrange the terms of a dissolution of the Union!

"Think me not rash. The time has come when men must look this question boldly in the face. We cannot avoid it, if we would. It is forced on us. Life, liberty, and property, are involved in it; and if the shield of the constitution is to be used to our destruction, instead of our defense and protection, what law or principle, human or divine, requires us to worship at its shrine? Shall the men of the present generation, ignobly cower beneath the dangers that impend over our heads, for the privilege of meanly sneaking to a temporary repose amidst the ruins of our institutions? Forbid it Heaven! forbid it patriotism, and every manly feeling!"

"Our course is now plain. We shall never be believed to be in earnest by the 'free States,' as they are called, until we make demonstration of the character indicated; and if it turn out that the Senate reject the treaty, a plain case of infraction of the compact will have arisen, when the slave States will be justified in the eyes of posterity, and an impartial world, in resorting to the ultimate expedient if necessary."

ANOTHER TOPIC—The Tariff.—A large public meeting was held in Beaufort District, South Carolina, the 20th of May, in the proceedings of which the action of the present Congress on the Tariff is associated with the Texas question, and made the ground of another threat against the Union. The Globe, of May 29, believes that "Mr. Calhoun did not desire the support of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, for the Texas treaty, his object being to hold the question in suspense, to rally the South on himself, for his own advantage hereafter. To-day the Charleston Mercury brings conclusive evidence that the Nullifiers of South Carolina are laboring again to heget a spirit to break up the present Union, to make a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Rhett, of the House of Representatives, has just paid a visit to his State; and it is not improbable that the meeting in Beaufort district is the first fruit of his mission." From the proceedings of this meeting in Beaufort district the following is extracted:

"The committee returned and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which, after full discussion on the part of Hon. Jeremiah F. Wickling, esq., Col. Lartigue, R. W. Singleton, esq., and George P. Elliott, esq., and a free interchange of opinion among the members of the meeting, were unanimously adopted:

"The present attitude of our political affairs calls loudly for our most serious reflection and determined action. The consummation of a policy hostile not only to our dearest interest, but even to our existence as a people, is fast approaching, and we are called on by every consideration of interest, of honor and of self-preservation, to take instant and immediate measures for our security and defense.

"For 20 years we have been contending against the unconstitutional legislation of Congress on the subject of the Tariff; and now, at the end of that period, we find all our appeals to reason and justice treated with contempt and disdain, and all our efforts for redress as utterly vain and futile, as if we were unprotected on the floor of Congress. All hope of relief from that quarter is lost; there, as well as here, the argument is exhausted, and we have no alternative but to look to ourselves for redress. Oppressed as one people, as one people we will resist. Let not our adversaries lay the flattering unction to their soul, that because we were divided once, we will be divided again. No. Instructed by the history of the past, we will take mature and deliberate counsel together, and whatever 'the mode and measure of redress' may be, we will be found united as one man, and presenting an undivided front to our common oppressor.

"Although cheated and overreached in 1842 by a faithless disregard of the Compromise Act, a compromise made under circumstances and pledges which gave the South a right to regard it as obligatory almost as a constitutional provision, and well warranted therefore at the time in adopting measures of resistance, yet the State of South Carolina, acting under feelings of the purest patriotism, and with the avowed hope that the restoration to power of the Democratic party would bring her relief, declined at that time to place herself in an attitude of open hostility.

"The hope then expressed has been most signally disappointed. We have seen that neither a returning sense of justice nor the ascendancy of the democratic party have brought us any relief whatever.

"But whilst we are contending for our rights on the subject of the tariff, another, and in some aspects, a more important question is brought to our consideration, and as it tests our capacity for endurance, or our spirit for resistance, we are called on to meet these two questions at one and the same time. Be it so. We are ready fearlessly to meet the issues tendered, and perhaps it is rather cause for congratulation than otherwise, that we must meet them at once.

"The question of the re-annexation of Texas has for us the deepest interest. None more important has ever been presented to the American people since the foundation of their Government.

"Shall it then be said, that we give just cause of offence to Mexico and make ourselves a party to her war with Texas, by the annexation of that Republic to ours? The idea is as preposterous as it is novel. It is a most 'harm and impotent conception.' We believe therefore that it would be no 'casus belli' to re-annex Texas to our soil, and if not justly so, we should not hesitate from any fear of consequences. Nations like individuals have often difficult and delicate duties to perform—and as the march of human affairs must be onward they should not pause to look into the consequences of their actions, but justified by their present, let the future provide for itself.

A JUST AND FIRM RESOLVE.—The Editor of the "Richmond Whig," on inserting the foregoing Beaufort resolution, says: "Sting a dissolution of the Union, says:

"They dissolve this Union? They! the 'chivalry' of South Carolina! We should have been more ready to dissolve the Union, than they."

"In conclusion, we would, in relation to the Tariff and Abolition, say in the language of the great statesman of the age, 'It is time that an end should be put to this system of plunder and agitation. They have been borne long enough. They are kindred measures and hostile, as far as at least as our portion of the Union is concerned. While the Tariff takes from us the proceeds of our labor, Abolition strikes at the labor itself. The one robs us of our income, while the other aims at destroying the source from which that income is derived. It is impossible for us to stand patiently much longer under their double operation, without being impoverished and ruined.'"

1. Be it therefore Resolved, That we regard the recent proceedings in Congress on the subject of the Tariff as closing the door to all hope of relief from that body; and that we believe this important question, instead of being decided on the pure principles of constitutional right and justice, has been, and ever will be, made subservient to party purposes, and postponed to the interests of aspiring politicians.

2. Resolved, That we cordially respond to the resolution of the legislature of this State, adopted in December, 1842; and that, having lost all hope of relief either from a returning sense of justice, or from the part of our lawgivers or the ascendancy of the democratic party, we feel ourselves bound to declare, in the language of that resolution, that we must in accordance with our principles and recorded pledges, adopt such measures to redress our wrongs and restore the constitution as are due to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That if the Senate of the United States, under the drill of party leaders should reject the Treaty of Annexation, we appeal to the citizens of Texas, and urge them not to yield to a just resentment and turn their eyes to other allures; but to believe that they have the warm advocacy of a large portion of the American public, who are resolved that sooner or later the pledge in the Treaty of 1803 shall be redeemed, and Texas be incorporated into our Union. But if on the other hand we are not permitted to bring Texas into our Union peacefully and legitimately, as now we may, then we solemnly announce to the world, that WE WILL DISSOLVE THIS UNION SOONER THAN ABANDON TEXAS!"

On motion of G. P. Elliott, Esq., it was Resolved, That the Chair, at his leisure, appoint a committee of vigilance and correspondence, to consist of twenty-one, to aid in carrying forward the cause of Texas annexation."

Before Mr. Rhett's opportune visit to Beaufort district, the question of dissolution was argued openly in the Calhoun organ at Washington, understood to be owned and edited by Mr. Rhett. "Texas, with or without the Union," was the editorial text, which is found amplified in one of the above South Carolina resolutions.

From the Fayetteville Observer we copy a notice of other Texas meetings recently held in South Carolina:

On the 24th ult. the 43d regiment of South Carolina Militia was reviewed in Barnwell District by Brigadier General Quattlebaum, (what a name for a Gentle!) who, at the closing of the parade, gave notice of a political meeting to be held forthwith. The meeting took place accordingly, and is said to have been composed of from 1000 to 1200 persons, among whom figure the usual number of titled officers and committee men. In a preamble and resolution reported by a committee of 21, and unanimously adopted after debate, we find the following resolution:—

"Be it therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the annexation of Texas to our country is a matter of paramount importance to the Southern and Southwestern States of this confederacy, and that it would be more for the interest of these States, that they should stand out of the Union with Texas, than in it, without her."

These 1000 or 1200 people say likewise, that they have authentic assurances that Mexico would not regard annexation as any offence to herself! These Barnwellers would do the Administration a great kindness if they would communicate their assurances to head quarters. It would be news to Capt. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun, who are anxiously awaiting the return of a special messenger sent to Mexico to ascertain the very fact. But perhaps Gen. Quattlebaum has been negotiating with Mexico on his own hook, or as Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of South Carolina! They very valiantly add, however, that in case Mexico or the rest of the world should take offence, they are willing to fight "all the world," if need be, rather than relinquish the hope of acquiring Texas!

"All the world" will take very good care, after that, how it gets offended with Gen. Quattlebaum's 43d regiment in Barnwell District, South Carolina!

At another place in Barnwell District, 5 or 600 people declared, that "Texas must be ours, peaceably if we can, and forcibly if we must!" And a number of meetings at other places, breathe substantially the same spirit.

The course of Mr. McDuffie, as well as that of Mr. Butler, give plain evidence that they, with their kind compatriots, recort to every patriotic feeling, and alive only to the prompting of their disappointed and unfulfilled ambition, have been and are yet busy, rekindling the flames of dissension among the misguided people of South Carolina. It was for this that McDuffie proclaimed in the Senate, last February, that he knew the Government of the Union only as an oppressor, and proceeded to portray the glory of a Southern Confederacy. It was for this that Rhett refused, with the sneer of treason on his lip, to "sing hymnals to the Union." And for this Mr. McDuffie, in his speech a week or two ago upon the Tariff, in reply to Mr. Choate, expressed a determination to leave the Senate, procure a seat in the Legislature of his own State, and bring forward a proposition to lay an import on all manufactured goods brought into South Carolina.

A JUST AND FIRM RESOLVE.—The Editor of the "Richmond Whig," on inserting the foregoing Beaufort resolution, says: "Sting a dissolution of the Union, says:

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our contempt at this miserable, puny effort at grandeur! for it does not even reach the dignity of actual boasting. They had an opportunity once, and why did they not do it? They thought better of it! They reflected, that if cotton fell, it might rise; but they knew no powers by which a neck once twisted could be set straight again!"

"We call the attention of the Virginia public to this fact: that the partisans of John C. Calhoun, in South Carolina, avow a determination to dissolve this Union, if they cannot succeed in annexing, by a joint resolution or by treaty, Texas, New Mexico, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Chihuahua. These four last are provinces of Mexico, to which the United States have never laid claim, and which were settled 100 years before Louisiana! Yes! if they cannot succeed in dismembering a foreign country, these friends of John C. Calhoun are resolved to dismember this Union! We call upon all men, of all parties, to bear this in mind. Contemptible as this vaporing is, it is yet significant in one particular. It shows the true design of the Texan agitators! Let the people understand it thoroughly."

"We ask the people of Virginia if they are willing to stake the continuance of the Union upon such an issue as this?"

"Have these wise and valiant men of South Carolina, ever reflected what they could do, if the Union were dissolved? Are there no men of 1780 and '81 still alive among them, to remind them of their utter helplessness, when they were invaded by a contemptible British force of 1 or 5,000 men? Do they not know, that the army of Lincoln which defended Charleston, was composed of the troops of the Union, and that after the surrender of that city, they were in a manner bound hand and foot, powerless to help themselves, and surrendered over to the enemy? Have they forgotten Tarleton, Simcoe and Rawdon? Have they ceased to remember, that the whole year, 1780, was a long series of plunder, oppression and outrage upon the people of South Carolina, and that the only show of resistance made by her, was by a few partisans under Marion and Sumpter? Where was then her self dependence? Where was then her reliance on her own resources? She was as weak and as powerless as an exhausted infant. She did not, then, engage in calculations as to the benefits of the Union! She stretched out her arms, and called for the assistance of her sister States in the extremity of despair! And when that assistance came, it came from the States north of her; from those she affects to despise! The Delaware and Maryland troops were there, and the blood of De Kalb moistens the soil of South Carolina! Still later, when by the defeat of Gates, all opposition seemed a second time crushed, did South Carolina recover, by her own exertions, from the miserable condition to which she was reduced? Who fought the battle of the Cowpens which gave the first decided turn? Did South Carolina and her redoubtable 'chivalry?' By no means! It was fought and won by Morgan and his Buckskins, by Howard and his Maryland line! Who proved first to the satisfaction of the world, that the sharpshooters of the old world, were no match for the riflemen of the new? Was it a man of South Carolina? No! It was Daniel Morgan of Virginia. Who convinced the proud soldier of Britain, that in the shock of mortal conflict, he who had sought an equal in the use of the bayonet in rain all over the world, had at last found him in the soldier of America? Was it a South Carolinian? History tells us it was John Eager Howard, of the Maryland line! Who at the head of troops composed of North Carolinians, Virginians and Marylanders expelled the forces of Rawdon, after a series of bloody conflicts, from the fair plains of Carolina, and shut them up in the walls of Charleston? Was it a son of the Palmetto? If we read our chronicles right, it was Nathaniel Green of Rhode Island! Oh, deadly mortification to the 'chivalry'! Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina did their fighting for them, under the direction of a VAMPIRE! Their bragging they are well qualified to do for themselves."

"No State lies under such deep obligations to the Union as South Carolina! Every town, every village, every field bears witness to the deep and inestimable services rendered by the forces of the confederation. And yet she is the first to raise an outcry against the hand that avenged her wrongs; to lift a hand against her guardian, protector and friend!"

GRANTS TO THE NEW STATES.—According to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last March, the annexed sums have been granted to the new States respectively, in money and public lands, for the purposes of internal improvement, education, seats of Government, public buildings, &c. The lands reckoned at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre:

Ohio	1,010,000
Indiana	1,100,000
Illinois	800,000
Missouri	780,000
Alabama	870,000
Mississippi	720,000
Louisiana	820,000
Michigan	1,330,000
Arkansas	1,400,000
	9,970,000

Net expenditure on the Cumberland road, (the 2 per cent. fund deducted) 5,692,453

15,000,000

The cost of the Cumberland road has averaged about \$20,000 a mile.

The Moons.—Potent and dangerous was their dominion, we have no one distinct title by which to designate them. They were a nation, as it were, without a legitimate country or a name.—A remote wave of the great Arabian inundation, east upon the shores of Europe, they seemed to have all the impetus of the first rush of the torrent. Their course of conquest from the rock of Gibraltar to the cliffs of the Pyrenees, was as rapid and brilliant as the Moslem victories of Syria and Egypt. Nay, had they not been checked on the plains of Tours, all France, all Europe, might have been overrun with the same facility as the provinces of the east, and the crescent might at this day have glittered on the fane of Paris and of London.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.

From the Richmond White of February last.

Mr. Wise's Letter to his Constituents.

We have read this production with a pleasure, which we never expected to have derived for anything in that quarter. It treats almost entirely of Education, and strenuously insists upon an amendment in that particular. We feel almost disposed to forgive the author his political aims, in view of the excellent advice of which his letter is full. We have, to-day, room for only an extract.

"The only legacy I have to leave you on my retirement is that which the heart gives—a last word of parting advice and counsel! Would that I could endow it to you as a keepsake, a memento of one who has tried at least, his very best, to signalize his devotion to your welfare, and who has the most earnest desire to serve you most essentially by this very last act. What shall that 'last word' be? No selfishness shall deface it—no party topic shall decorate this valedictory to you, my old constituents and friends. No! passionate it will be—piercing I would make it as a two edged sword—in sentiment elevated as the mountains, and sublime as your own old ocean. I would have a starry your attention and strike every nerve and all your feelings—stern, severe, and plain I utter it—

"Tax yourselves!"

Ay, bold as the word is in the mouth of a public man, to the care of a suffering, bruised, broken people, harassed by hard times; and though it is uttered with a bleeding heart and a brimful eye—*hush as it is, I repeat it!*

"Tax yourselves!"

If I had an archangel's trumpet—the blast of which could stir the living of all the world—I would snatch it at this moment and sound it in the ears of all the people of the debtor states, and of the states which have a solitary poor, unwashed and uneducated child, untaught at a free school—

"Tax yourselves!"

For what?

1st. To pay your public state debt.

2d. To educate your children—every child of them—at common primary free schools at state charge.

This is my legacy of advice to you before I leave my country's shores, to return, perhaps, no more forever.

"Economy and taxation!" should be the watchword and reply of the government and people of every state in the Union. Nothing more is wanted to remedy the evils of the hard times.

The most awful calamity of "hard times" is their degradation upon public morals. They afford knaves the pretext and force weak men to dodge their debts. They destroy confidence—among those men who are honest, and thus increase their own pressure. But men of stern integrity, high honor, and brave nerve, meet the difficulties of the times, they look at debt and distress full in the face, prepare to grapple manfully with them, and like proud and heroic freemen, with brows erect, come off more than conquerors—more than if covered with sweat and dust and blood of a thousand victory-crowned battle fields!

A true, brave, and an honest man rises with the crisis in his own affairs. He reduces expenditures, he sells every unnecessary possession, he parts with every luxury, he saves every mite, he watches close, he works hard, and bears every privation until he is free again, until his honor is safe. And as it is with a true, honest, and brave man, so should it be with the State. In a republic the honor of the State is more precious far than the individual honor of every man in it; and every true patriot in the State will be more jealous, more tender of the honor of his State than of his own. He who deserts the standard of State honor, is the worst of all deserters, the basest of traitors. Bear taxation, then; lay on heavy until every stroke of the commonwealth's debt is sunk and every morsel of public credit is saved. Look upon every demagogue of whatever hue of party, who comes before you denouncing taxation for the public debt, no matter how or on what imposed, as the deadliest of the foes to the State; denounce him as one who would tempt you to dishonor. The madness of party will forget not only State but individual honor; it will seek to make capital out of the want of wisdom in the mere mode of taxation. Punish, I beseech you, the culprit, whoever they may be, who would recklessly fix upon you indelible shame and disgrace, for the mere form's sake of taxation. Distrust all attempts to disturb the operations of a tax bill already passed. Disbelieve any set of men who come before you with false promises of freedom from taxation. Listen only to those sincere friends who will honestly tell you that you must be taxed, how much you ought to be taxed, and who will counsel freely and fully with you before hand as to the mode and subject of taxation. In a word, learn to *love taxation* as the only means of accomplishing such objects as those of paying the public debt, and of educating your children, rich and poor."

FROM SANTA FE.

We learn from the Expositor, printed at Independence, Mo., that three gentlemen arrived in that town on the Monday previous, from Santa Fe. They state that "the frontier ports are still closed against all traders from this to that country." Indeed, they are worse than closed, if possible for them to be so; for under a late regulation, no person is allowed to bring away any bullion, gold or silver coin from the country, without first paying government officers six per cent. on the amount brought away.

"The account adds:—

"We are also informed, that an exciting disturbance has broken out in Sonora, and that several skirmishes had taken place between the hostile parties, in which a good many lives were lost on both sides. No cause is known for the difficulty, as it is confined entirely to the subjects of that province. Our informants left Santa Fe about the 5th of April. During their passage through the mountains, a snow fell to the depth of two and a half feet, which detained them about a week. They state that the snow in the mountains is very deep, rendering it quite dangerous to pass them. They saw numerous companies of Indians of the Comanche, Cheyenne, and Rappahoe tribes. They were all friendly, however, and offered them no violence; they would not permit the occasion to pass, however, without taking all of their tobacco and extra clothing."

LIBERIA.

Governor Roberts, of Liberia, recently stated at a meeting in New York of the managers of the Colonization Society, that their purchased territory now includes about eighty miles in extent, on the coast, and from ten to thirty miles in width, and that they might extend their purchase one hundred and twenty-five miles further, for the sum of \$20,000, which he regarded as very important in a commercial point of view, as well as for obstructing the slave trade. A regular code of laws has been adopted by the colonists; three orders of Courts instituted, besides the Justice's Courts; and they are well supplied with lawyers, as well as physicians and clergymen. The state of morals, he remarked, in answer to an inquiry, was manifestly better than in New York. Wherever the country had been explored, for two hundred miles in the interior, some were found to speak English.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

The following letter, copied from the Philadelphia United States Gazette, confirms the reports which have previously reached us of another change of Government in Hayti. This intelligence is brought by the schooner *Baltimoor*, which left Cape Haytien on the 30th ultimo. While there this vessel was at different times a means of shelter, not only to the American Consul, Mr. Usher, but at one time to as many as two hundred females whose lives were in danger during the late tumults. There was also a considerable amount of property placed on board of her for safety, but the prospect of returning quiet caused the disembarkment of both persons and property.

"Timing it.—A minister in the highlands of Scotland, found one of his parishioners intoxicated. The next day he called to reprove him for it.

"It's very wrong to get drunk," said the domestic.

"I ken that," said the guilty person, "but then I dinna drink meikle as you do!"

"What, sir! how is that?" asked the other in surprise.

"Why, gin it please ye," continued the other, "dinna ye aye tak a glass o' whiskey and water after dinner?"

"Why, Jemmy, to be sure, I take a lute whiskey after dinner, merely to aid digestion!"

"An dinna ye tak a glass o' whiskey toddy every night before gang o' bed?"

"Yes, to be sure, I just take a little toddy at night to help me to sleep!"

"Weel," continued the parishioner, "that's just fourteen glasses a week, and about sixty every month. I only get paid off once a month, and then if I take sixty glasses, it would make me dead drunk for a week; now ye see the only difference is, ye time it better than I do!"

This is pretty much the view most people take of this matter; a moderate drinking clergyman may talk to his drunken parishioners till doomsday, but he will never make him a sober man, so long as he drinks himself.

POLK SONG.

The *Lochs* met in Baltimore And found their ship had run ashore, With might and main they tried to light her, Which only made her stick the tighter; At length they cried there is no joking, So let us go straight to poking. They *poked* out Cass, they *poked* out Van, The Commodore and Southern man, Buchanan, Johnson and Woodbury; These all they *poked* out in a hurry; And when they thought the ship was free, They *poked* in Polk of Tennessee. But lo! the old ship cannot sail, She's fastened to a raccoon's tail, And stuck so deep in a bed of *Clay* That she can never get away; So after all it's but a joke, "You cannot come it," Colonel Polk."

COLD AFFLICTION IN POISONING BY PRUSSIC ACID.

At the meeting of English Chemists, held at Sunderland, Dr. Robinson made the following experiment in the presence of his colleagues. He took two rabbits, and poured on the tongues of each four drops of Prussic Acid. The effect was instantaneous. They fell down apparently dead. He now applied the antidote: Cold water, containing a mixture of saltpetre and common salt, was poured on their heads and along the spine. The rabbits were instantly resuscitated, and in a few minutes hopped about with their usual briskness. It thus appears that very cold water is an admirable means of restoring the power of the muscles, where it has been destroyed by the poison.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We regret sincerely to learn, that our old friend, Mr. John Moring, who lives on the Chapel Hill road, had his dwelling house burnt down on Friday night last, with nearly the whole of the contents. The alarm was so sudden, occurring as it did in the dead of night, and the flames spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to save anything but a few of the beds in the lower story. The fire was occasioned, we understand, by the window curtain coming in contact with a lighted candle left on a table, in one of the up-stair rooms. The loss must be a severe one, and the travelling public is deprived of a comfortable house of accommodation.—*Raleigh Register.*

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We understand that the first meeting of the Historical Society of our University, was held during the late Commencement of the Institution, and was opened by an Introductory Address from Bishop Ives, which, enchaind the attention of a numerous and highly intelligent assembly for about an hour. We are gratified to learn, that it will shortly appear, as the first of the series of publications which is to be presented to the public under the auspices of the Society.—*Ral. Reg.*

Mr. McDuffie's new project.—We are sure it is not necessary for us to condemn in terms the nefarious plan avowed by Mr. McDuffie, of introducing into South Carolina, a law taxing such products of American manufacture as may be carried there, to the full amount of tariff levied on foreign goods. This is no less than a direct attempt to take a power expressly granted to the General Government, out of its hands. If we believed any thing serious was meant, we should feel serious. But we look upon it as all splutter. We have ceased to entertain the slightest alarm at any thing from that quarter.

South Carolina may talk, but she will not go out of the Union. We hope our friends will feel no serious alarm, at this harmless gasconade. It is the nature of the animal, and cannot be helped.—*R. Whig.*

The prospect in Pennsylvania.—The *Harrisburg Telegraph* says,—"It is with no ordinary satisfaction, that we say to our friends in the State, and out of the State, that the nomination of James K. Polk by the Locofoco National Convention has driven the last nail in the coffin of that party in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1840 is aroused with redoubled enthusiasm, and shouts of 'down with the enemies of our dearest interests'—are ascending in thunder tones from the mechanic's shop, the forge fire, the deep mine, and the farm field. We have no hesitation in declaring it as our strong and deliberate conviction, from all the signs, that our Presidential and gubernatorial candidates will be triumphantly elected in Pennsylvania by from 20,000 to 35,000 majority!"

A daring Expedition.—From a Spanish paper published in New Orleans, called *La Indiana*, we learn that on the 27th ultimo General Semanet embarked on that port on board the *William Tono*, with a band of hardy followers, engaged in an expedition intended to revolutionize Tabasco, one of the Mexican Departments.

We further learn from the *Picayune* of the 5th instant that this expedition consists of men of all nations, but principally Spaniards, including but few Americans. The object of their leader is to land at Tabasco, declare at once against the General Government, and by the suddenness and daring of the movement, he hopes to raise a revolution which will spread over the department at once.

Complimentary.—Mr. Dean, of Ohio, a Locofoco member of the House, delivered a speech a few days ago, in which he said, among other things:—

"That he had supposed that this Congress, coming in, as it did, by the full and fair expression of the opinion of the American people, would have been a Congress of reform. But reform! the very word had become a humbug. He never would use it again, unless to express his contempt for any man who employed it in his hearing. He had lived to see that those words 'Retrenchment and Reform' were meant for humbug, and for nothing but humbug. Had not this Congress itself become one of the most perfect humbugs on the face of the earth?" [A voice: "Yes, not a doubt of it."]

The Right of Suffrage.—The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 12, have passed a resolution for an amendment of the Constitution extending the right of voting to every white male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided in the State one year next preceding, and in any town six months, &c. A motion to strike out the word *white*, so as to allow all colored males above 21 to vote, was lost.—years 10, noon 135.

BETHESDA FEMALE SEMINARY.

NEXT SESSION will open on the 1st day of next month, (July,) under the instruction of Miss O. L. Hart, and Mrs. E. Cook from Connecticut. Miss Hart is the same lady who taught this school in 1841 with so much approbation.

Prices for a Session of five months.

For Spelling, Reading and writing, &c. : \$8 00

Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography, 10 00

All the higher branches of Literature, : 12 00

Extra.

Needle Work and Embroidery, : 3 00

Drawing and Painting, : 5 00

Music, : 20 00

Latin and Greek languages will be taught.

There is a large Latin class now in school.

Board, : 32 50

There will be no deduction for absence except in case of sickness.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

Caswell, June 5, 1841. 103

* Hillsborough Recorder copy three times.

SPLENDID BEDSTEADS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has re-established a Bedstead Shop in Greensboro, where he is prepared to make to order, on short notice, any quality of Bedsteads, from the most common to the finest and most fashionable which may be called for. DURING the course of his business he has been enabled to acquire a very extensive knowledge of the nature and uses of every description of wood used in the construction of Bedsteads.

Timber—such as Birch, Maple, Sycamore, Gum, White Poplar, and Pine, will be taken in exchange for work. Country produce at market price also taken in payment for work.

Shop at the long house on South street.

June 5, 1841. 103 B. E. WOOLLEN.

PAY THE DOCTOR!

THOSE indebted to the late firm of Caldwell & Donnell must call immediately and settle by cash or note. We have given many long indulgences. Circumstances over which we had no control made it necessary that the business should be settled. Such accounts as are not closed by August Court will be put in other hands for collection.

DAVID CALDWELL.

June, 1841. 103 Surviving partner.

GUNS.

A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale by

June 10. 103 RANKIN & McLEAN.

FROM A RICHMOND WHITE OF FEBRUARY LAST.

Mr. Wise's Letter to his Constituents.

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FROM THE NEWSPAPER.

A LOST CHILD.

Bachelor's Creek, Craven Co.,
June 3d, 1841.

Mr. Editor: On Wednesday evening the 29th of May, James Riley, son of Mr. Erasmus Wetherington, a very intelligent boy about 7 years of age, was returning home from the public school in district no. 7, and had arrived near to his father's house, when hearing his father's cow bell, he turned aside in order to drive her home, but unfortunately missing his way in the rear of a large pond, and it coming on dark, was lost in the woods. Hearing some one hallooing, and supposing it to be his father calling him, he followed in the direction of the sound; it proved to be a neighbor calling his dogs. This led him in an entirely opposite direction from his home. Taking the first path he came to, he was led off 4 or 5 miles from home. He was heard about 9 o'clock at night by a free person of colour, but he suspecting nothing wrong, did not go to his assistance. From the fact that his father and mother had told him to go to a neighbor's and stay all night in case of rain, they had no idea of his being lost, until the next morning about sun rise, when they were told by a neighbor that he had seen him the night before near his father's house. This was the first information he had of his child's being lost. The news was spread immediately, and search made. His tracks were found and followed. He was tracked backward and forward for some time, but at length all traces of him were lost. About 25 or 30 persons on horseback and on foot were in search of him all that day, but without success. The next day as the news spread the company increased, and the woods were thoroughly searched, but still to no purpose. The company the next morning, some 60 or 70 persons, about 30 of them on horseback, assembled—all feeling the deepest interest, as well on account of the almost distracted state of the mother's mind, as for the safety of the child. The company as before separated and went in different directions, all anxiously bent on finding the

child if possible. Nothing was heard or seen of the lost boy, until about one o'clock as two of the gentlemen in search of the child were sitting down to rest about a mile within a pocomo—(we can't make out the name of the pocomo)—they fancied they heard a noise of some distance. On calling they could distinguish a human voice answering them. They kept on in the direction of the sound and at length saw the lost boy coming towards them. As may be supposed, they were overjoyed at being able at last to save the little fellow from so sad a fate as had threatened him, and restore him again to his distressed parents. They immediately fired their guns as a signal of good fortune to the rest of the company. Nearly all that were out on the search soon assembled, the father of the child among the rest, and to the number of 60 or more went in a body to restore the little fellow to his almost heart broken mother. The joy of the parents may be more easily imagined than described. To the honour of the company be it said, that there was scarcely one that did not shed tears of joy at the happy event. The child had been lost two days and three nights. He had been that time entirely without food; and it is a little remarkable, he retained his senses and recollection perfectly. As soon as he came in sight of the gentlemen who found him, he recognized one of them (Mr. Taylor) immediately, and said to him, "I am lost, please carry me home."

He recollected and could tell nearly every thing that took place in regard to himself, from the time he was lost. He had his school bag and book with him when found, and during the morning had set down in the sun to dry his book, which had been wet in the rain the night before. He was shockingly scratched and wounded by the briars. It is surprising that he stood his wandering and abstinence as well as he did. He is now doing very well. He had a narrow escape in several respects. Mr. Taylor and Glover, the two gentlemen who found him, noticed the tracks of a very large bear that had gone into the pocomo since the rain that fell the night before he was found. Too much praise cannot be given to the free persons of colour in the neighborhood for the prompt and efficient aid they rendered in searching for the lost child.

M. C. BOGGS.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

THE TRAGEDY AT DEEP CREEK.

We related a few days ago, from verbal report, the tragical occurrence at Deep Creek of which a correct statement is given below by the owner of the servant who was the hero of it. The errors in our relation of the affair, however, were immaterial, except that we did not do full justice to the moral feelings of the faithful slave.

DEEP CREEK, MAY 25, 1841.

Messrs. Editors:—I have seen in several of the public prints accounts of the fatal occurrence at this place, on Tuesday night last, none of which I think do full justice to Charles, the principal actor in this tragedy. I beg leave therefore to relate the circumstances as they did occur, which I will endeavor to do as concisely as possible. On the night in question I remained in Portsmouth, where I had gone on business; and as it is a most unusual thing for me to sleep out of my own bed, this faithful servant had prepared for my return, which he supposed would be some time during the night and was waiting in my chamber which is on the second floor, when he fell asleep. About twelve o'clock, it being rainy and dark he was disturbed by a noise, which he at first supposed was caused by a rat, but by a little gleaming from the grate which lighted the room, for a moment he discovered two persons crawling on their hands and knees towards my bed; the one with a long knife, the other with an enormous club, or bludgeon. The effect was to paralyze him for a second, in which time they had approached within striking distance of the bed, and were rising softly. Just then Charles sprang up and hailed them. The robbers also sprang to their feet. The brave fellow, having in this time completely recovered his self-possession, told them they must leave immediately or he would shoot them; at the same time seizing a double gun which fortunately was within reach of him. Upon this, one of them retreated, without having spoken; the other said he would go, but yet approached nearer to Charles; who fired one of the barrels of the gun and the whole load lodged in the breast and head of the robber, who staggered back as if attempting to retreat; and exclaiming, "You have ruined me!" fell dead in the entry. They had entered the room through the window from the upper porch or balcony.—Charles, so far from exulting at what he had done, or showing a perfect unconcern for the death of a fellow being, caused by his own hand, manifested a refinement of feeling which could hardly have been expected from one of his class. He regretted exceedingly the necessity of taking life, and even wept bitterly when relating the circumstances to me, the next morning. But he considers that he has acted correctly, and would do the same thing again under similar circumstances.

Charles has passed the middle age, but still is very active, and seems scarcely to feel age at all. I have always had great confidence in his fidelity; but he has shown himself superior in courage and correct moral feeling to what I had supposed him.

JAMES S. SEIGNE.

OREGON.

The Western (Mo.) Expositor of the 18th ult. says the Oregon company which rendezvoused in the vicinity of Independence, has started on its journey, and promises an account of its numbers, &c., hereafter. The same paper contains a letter to Col. Ford from Col. Gillman, who commands the other company of emigrants, dated Oregon Camps, May 15th, which says:—"Our company when joined with yours, will be very large—much the largest that has ever crossed the Rocky mountains. There are in the Independent Oregon colony at this date, 1 minister, 1 lawyer, 1 millwright, 3 millers, 1 tailor, 1 ship carpenter, 3 blacksmiths, 1 cooper, 1 tinsmith, 2 cabinet-makers, 5 carpenters, 1 wheelwright, 2 shoemakers, 1 weaver, 1 gunsmith, 1 wagonmaker, 1 merchant, and the rest farmers. There are 42 families, 108 men; 60 of whom are young men; 325 persons: 410 cows; 160 cows; 16 horses; 41 mules; and 72 waggoners. The number of armed cattle is 713 head. Many men from the adjoining counties are on their way to join us."

The New York Evening Post—a paper, as we have heretofore had occasion to mention, of the highest standing in the Democratic party—with good reason congratulates itself, and especially the gentlemen of the Tabernacle meeting, with Mr. Gallatin at their head, upon the success of their efforts against the Texas treaty. Referring to the stand taken by Mr. Benton and himself on this question, the Editor adds the following expression of a hope, in which, however, he does not signify any particular confidence: "We hope," says he, "that while men of Mr. Benton's capacity occupy without flinching their original position, we shall not be told that the only test, the shibboleth of Democracy, in the year 1841, is this new-fangled nonsense of *immediate annexation*."

Not. Int.

FROM SANTA FE.

We learn from the Expositor, printed at Independence, Mo., that three gentlemen arrived in that town on the Monday previous, from Santa Fe. They state that "the frontier ports are still closed against all traders from this to that country." Indeed, they are worse than closed, if possible for them to be so; for under a late regulation, no person is allowed to bring away any bullion, gold or silver coin from the country, without first paying government officers six per cent. on the amount brought away.

"The account adds:—

"We are also informed, that an exciting disturbance has broken out in Sonora, and that several skirmishes had taken place between the hostile parties, in which a good many lives were lost on both sides. No cause is known for the difficulty, as it is confined entirely to the subjects of that province. Our informants left Santa Fe about the 5th of April. During their passage through the mountains, a snow fell to the depth of two and a half feet, which detained them about a week. They state that the snow in the mountains is very deep, rendering it quite dangerous to pass them. They saw numerous companies of Indians of the Comanche, Cheyenne, and Rappahoe tribes. They were all friendly, however, and offered them no violence; they would not permit the occasion to pass, however, without taking all of their tobacco and extra clothing."

LIBERIA.

Governor Roberts, of Liberia, recently stated at a meeting in New York of the managers of the Colonization Society, that their purchased territory now includes about eighty miles in extent, on the coast, and from ten to thirty miles in width, and that they might extend their purchase one hundred and twenty-five miles further, for the sum of \$20,000, which he regarded as very important in a commercial point of view, as well as for obstructing the slave trade. A regular code of laws has been adopted by the colonists; three orders of Courts instituted, besides the Justice's Courts; and they are well supplied with lawyers, as well as physicians and clergymen. The state of morals, he remarked, in answer to an inquiry, was manifestly better than in New York. Wherever the country had been explored, for two hundred miles in the interior, some were found to speak English.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

The following letter, copied from the Philadelphia United States Gazette, confirms the reports which have previously reached us of another change of Government in Hayti. This intelligence is brought by the schooner *Baltimoor*, which left Cape Haytien on the 30th ultimo. While there this vessel was at different times a means of shelter, not only to the American Consul, Mr. Usher, but at one time to as many as two hundred females whose lives were in danger during the late tumults. There was also a considerable amount of property placed on board of her for safety, but the prospect of returning quiet caused the disembarkment of both persons and property.

"Timing it.—A minister in the highlands of Scotland, found one of his parishioners intoxicated. The next day he called to reprove him for it.

"It's very wrong to get drunk," said the domestic.

"I ken that," said the guilty person, "but then I dinna drink meikle as you do!"

"What, sir! how is that?" asked the other in surprise.

"Why, gin it please ye," continued the other, "dinna ye aye tak a glass o' whiskey and water after dinner?"

"Why, Jemmy, to be sure, I take a lute whiskey after dinner, merely to aid digestion!"

"An dinna ye tak a glass o' whiskey toddy every night before gang o' bed?"

"Yes, to be sure, I just take a little toddy at night to help me to sleep!"

"Weel," continued the parishioner, "that's just fourteen glasses a week, and about sixty every month. I only get paid off once a month, and then if I take sixty glasses, it would make me dead drunk for a week; now ye see the only difference is, ye time it better than I do!"

This is pretty much the view most people take of this matter; a moderate drinking clergyman may talk to his drunken parishioners till doomsday, but he will never make him a sober man, so long as he drinks himself.

POLK SONG.

The *Lochs* met in Baltimore And found their ship had run ashore, With might and main they tried to light her, Which only made her stick the tighter; At length they cried there is no joking, So let us go straight to poking. They *poked* out Cass, they *poked* out Van, The Commodore and Southern man, Buchanan, Johnson and Woodbury; These all they *poked* out in a hurry; And when they thought the ship was free, They *poked* in Polk of Tennessee. But lo! the old ship cannot sail, She's fastened to a raccoon's tail, And stuck so deep in a bed of *Clay* That she can never get away; So after all it's but a joke, "You cannot come it," Colonel Polk."

COLD AFFLICTION IN POISONING BY PRUSSIC ACID.

At the meeting of English Chemists, held at Sunderland, Dr. Robinson made the following experiment in the presence of his colleagues. He took two rabbits, and poured on the tongues of each four drops of Prussic Acid. The effect was instantaneous. They fell down apparently dead. He now applied the antidote: Cold water, containing a mixture of saltpetre and common salt, was poured on their heads and along the spine. The rabbits were instantly resuscitated, and in a few minutes hopped about with their usual briskness. It thus appears that very cold water is an admirable means of restoring the power of the muscles, where it has been destroyed by the poison.

A Regicide.—Mr. Walsh, states in one of his letters, that the physician of the Central prison, at Los, reports that, in proceeding to the dissection of three criminals just executed, he discovered under the heart of one of them a tattooed portrait, with the point seeming to enter the breast, and on the arm this inscription:—*Death to Louis Philippe and his race!* These, perhaps, are the prescribed insignia of a member of one of the regicide societies.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We regret sincerely to learn, that our old friend, Mr. John Moring, who lives on the Chapel Hill road, had his dwelling house burnt down on Friday night last, with nearly the whole of the contents. The alarm was so sudden, occurring as it did in the dead of night, and the flames spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to save anything but a few of the beds in the lower story. The fire was occasioned, we understand, by the window curtain coming in contact with a lighted candle left on a table, in one of the up-stair rooms. The loss must be a severe one, and the travelling public is deprived of a comfortable house of accommodation.—*Raleigh Register.*

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We understand that the first meeting of the Historical Society of our University, was held during the late Commencement of the Institution, and was opened by an Introductory Address from Bishop Ives, which, enchaind the attention of a numerous and highly intelligent assembly for about an hour. We are gratified to learn, that it will shortly appear, as the first of the series of publications which is to be presented to the public under the auspices of the Society.—*Ral. Reg.*

Mr. McDuffie's new project.—We are sure it is not necessary for us to condemn in terms the nefarious plan avowed by Mr. McDuffie, of introducing into South Carolina, a law taxing such products of American manufacture as may be carried there, to the full amount of tariff levied on foreign goods. This is no less than a direct attempt to take a power expressly granted to the General Government, out of its hands. If we believed any thing serious was meant, we should feel serious. But we look upon it as all splutter. We have ceased to entertain the slightest alarm at any thing from that quarter.

South Carolina may talk, but she will not go out of the Union. We hope our friends will feel no serious alarm, at this harmless gasconade. It is the nature of the animal, and cannot be helped.—*R. Whig.*

The prospect in Pennsylvania.—The *Harrisburg Telegraph* says,—"It is with no ordinary satisfaction, that we say to our friends in the State, and out of the State, that the nomination of James K. Polk by the Locofoco National Convention has driven the last nail in the coffin of that party in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1840 is aroused with redoubled enthusiasm, and shouts of 'down with the enemies of our dearest interests'—are ascending in thunder tones from the mechanic's shop, the forge fire, the deep mine, and the farm field. We have no hesitation in declaring it as our strong and deliberate conviction, from all the signs, that our Presidential and gubernatorial candidates will be triumphantly elected in Pennsylvania by from 20,000 to 35,000 majority!"

A daring Expedition.—From a Spanish paper published in New Orleans, called *La Indiana*, we learn that on the 27th ultimo General Semanet embarked on that port on board the *William Tono*, with a band of hardy followers, engaged in an expedition intended to revolutionize Tabasco, one of the Mexican Departments.

We further learn from the *Picayune* of the 5th instant that this expedition consists of men of all nations, but principally Spaniards, including but few Americans. The object of their leader is to land at Tabasco, declare at once

THE PATRIOT



FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE.

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

SEVENTH OF WHITE PAPER.
A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation; an adequate revenue from duties on foreign merchandise, with incidental protection to home industry; an equitable distribution of the public land money among all the States; an honest and economical administration of the general government; a limitation of the President to one term, and a guarantee against the abuse of the veto power.

GREENSBOROUGH,
Saturday Morning, June 22, 1844.

Hon. William A. Graham, the Whig Candidate for the office of Governor, will address his fellow citizens at the following places and times, viz:

Rockford	Monday	24th
Jonesville	Tuesday	25th
Wilkesboro	Thursday	27th
Howard's Mill	Friday	28th
Lenoir, Caldwell	Saturday	29th

MR. GRAHAM IN GREENSBORO.

Our Whig candidate for the office of Governor addressed a portion of the people of Guilford, in the courthouse, last Saturday. He dwelt principally on themes of national policy, entertaining the large assemblage about two hours in his usual dignified and graceful style of speech. Topics necessarily rendered trite by the discussions of some dozen years, assumed a freshness and fascination under his touch that secured the deep attention of his hearers. Without any attempt at wit, or anecdote, or extrinsic flourishes of rhetoric, he depended solely upon the merits of his subject, and that dignity of manner which becomes an aspirant for the high office of Governor.

In addition to the usual political topics of the day, he mentioned the objection preferred against him by his opponent, of having voted in the Legislature against giving the election of Governor to the people. This matter he explained to the satisfaction of any rational man. The attention of the reader is called to the remarks upon this matter transferred into this number of our paper from the Register.

His remarks upon the Texas question exhibited a high tone of moral feeling, and a statesman-like view of the subject which the unprejudiced and disinterested whigs of the nation must all approve. He denounced the action of the Executive in placing the country in an attitude of war with Mexico; and said no nation would dare to send troops on our frontiers and navies on our coast for the purpose of watching our movements; any Executive that would not in such case take measures for immediately repelling the force and avenging the insult would lose at once the confidence and support of the People. As to the dangers of a war with Mexico, he had no doubt that, without augmenting our present army, we could at any given day plant the banner of the Union upon the walls of Mexico. But where would be the chivalry, the honor, the justice of the act? The causes of war are scrutinized by the civilized world, and a nation, like an individual, is branded with odium, who takes advantage of its strength to inflict wrong upon a neighbor.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The times of holding the elections for State Officers for the year 1844, in the several States, are as follows: Louisiana, July 1. North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, August 1. Vermont, September 3. Maine, Sept. 9. Maryland, October 2. Georgia and Arkansas, October 7. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, October 8. South Carolina, October 14. Michigan and Mississippi, November 4. New York, November 5. Massachusetts, November 11. Delaware, November 12.

SONGS, BANNERS, &c.—Mr. Hardin, of Illinois, in a late speech in the House, invited attention to lococo songs, banners, &c.—their hickory brooms, canes and brushes; their polk stalks; the pictures of a hog with which they adorned their tickets, to influence their party to "go the whole hog" in elections; and made the following statement, for the truth of which he said he was authorized to refer to honorable gentlemen from Tennessee:

"During the canvass, and shortly preceding the election in 1840, Gen. Jackson was invited to a political meeting in Jackson, Tennessee, where he attended and made an address. Several thousand persons were present. A public dinner was also given. Well, sir, at this dinner, a large ash-cake was baked, containing about three bushels of corn meal. This was put on the table, and a hickory bush stuck in the center of it, and three plates put on the ash-cake, and out of these plates ate Gen. JACKSON, FELIX GRUNDY, and JAMES C. POLK."

The second act that was passed by Congress, under the present constitution, related that it was to be a permanent industry.

REMAINS OF THE TEXAS TREATY.

A reference to the Senate's vote on the Treaty shows that but one Senator (Mr. Hannegan) was absent. Only one whig (Mr. Henderson) voted in favor of it, in deference to the sentiment of the State which he represents. About one-third of the democratic Senators voted against it.

The *Intelligencer* of the 12th inst. says, "The President of the United States yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives all the documents concerning Texas which have been successively communicated to the Senate and made public, and in addition certain other papers (anonymous letters and extracts of letters, &c.) which the Senate, considering, though communicated by the Executive, to be of a character unworthy of serious consideration, neither printed nor made public. Accompanying these documents was a Message from the President remarkable and exceptional enough in itself, preferring the interests of Texas over all things, but recommending nothing specific. The Message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. We shall see what that committee will do with this appeal of the President against the Senate."

Mr. McDuffie introduced the following Joint Resolution, in secret session, the 23d of May, which, coming up in its order, as part of the business of the Senate, on the 11th of June, was by a decisive vote ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the compact of annexation made between the Executive Government of the United States and that of Texas, and submitted to the Senate for confirmation by the President of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified as the fundamental law of union between the United States and Texas, as soon as the supreme Executive and Legislative power of Texas shall ratify and confirm the said compact of annexation."

On the 10th June Mr. Benton introduced a bill in the Senate, for the annexation of Texas, in the following terms:

"Be it enacted that the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries and the annexation of the latter to the United States on the following basis, to wit:

I. The boundary of the annexed territory to be in the desert prairie of the Neuses, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte and to latitude 42 degrees North.

II. The People of Texas by a legislative act or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A State to be called "the State of Texas," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, to be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original States.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of the territories, and to be called, "the South Western Territory."

V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and north western part of said territory, so as to divide as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between Slaveholding and non Slaveholding States.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, and to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power.

From the National Intelligencer of 14th inst.

FINALE OF THE TEXAS QUESTION FOR THE PRESENT SESSION.—The Senate yesterday took up, at the instance of Mr. Benton, his bill to provide for the annexation of Texas (by negotiation, &c.) as heretofore published in this paper, and Mr. Benton addressed the Senate, in a speech of two hours on the subject chiefly of the rejected Texas treaty and the more recent message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives appealing from the Senate, which he handled with great severity, speaking with especial contempt and derision of the effort on the part of the Executive to alarm, upon the authority of anonymous letters and extracts of letters, as to pretended designs of the British Government in regard to Texas, and alternately ridiculing and denouncing the belligerent propensities of the Administration and "the neophytes," as he termed them, who had shown so strong a disposition to involve the country in an unjust and unholy war with Mexico for purposes of political and personal ambition, &c.

When Mr. Benton concluded, a motion was made to lay the bill on the table; upon which the question was taken without debate, and decided in the affirmative. This decision, we take it for granted, settles the Texas question definitely for the present session of Congress.

Mr. Graham, in illustration of the safety, cheapness and convenience of a National Bank as a depository of the public money and an agent for its disbursement, noticed the fact that in the 40 years of the existence of a Bank five hundred millions of dollars had been disbursed by it without the loss of a single dollar. And the Government had never paid a dollar for its agency. He noticed the objection that such an institution is dangerous to our liberties: It is the creature of Government, said he; and we have lived to but little purpose, not to benefit by forty years experience, and see and correct such evils as have heretofore crept into it. A bank is amenable to law just as any individual—what the law-makers make it, such is it.

Mr. Hoke, who is violently opposed to a National Bank, voted to charter the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Bank, with a capital of \$2 millions. Was there not as much danger from this Bank, in the four States of its operation, as there is from a National Bank to all the States?

Mr. G. noticed the power of a National Bank to compel the State institutions to keep their paper at par, an object always desirable, but which separate State legislation could never secure. The people of North Carolina are almost madly interested in good Banks in Virginia and South Carolina, as in their own State.

TEXAS AND TREASON.

We do earnestly desire that every citizen who may get hold of this paper, no matter to which political party he may belong, shall attentively peruse the matter collected under the above head, on our first page. The emotions of the patriotic reader—the true-hearted American—will alternate between contempt and indignation as he proceeds. A feeling of sovereign contempt for the "Chivalry" and their Quixotic rhodomontade would all the time prevail, were it not for the conviction that the bonds which tie the hearts of the people to our sacred Union are torn away, shred by shred, by these constant discussions and appeals—this piecemeal treason against the fairest, freest, happiest Government that ever, under the good providence of God, existed in the world. To keep the minds of men familiarized with the idea of disunion, is to accelerate the event. However far off in the dim future the event may be—however few hearts, in comparison of numbers, may yet be tainted with the traitorous wish—it cannot be denied that the tendency of things in the South is now towards a dissolution of the Union, under the accelerating influence of the Texas question. A portion of her greatest men—sagacious, talented, of commanding influence—are devoting their perverted energies to this deplorable end; and it is matter of profound sorrow, and scarcely of surprise, to see the people who look up to them for instruction acquiesce in their projects. The distinguished projectors may cherish the fond idea that time is swiftly rolling on that very desirable epoch, when they are to be elevated to the Offices of a Southern Confederacy—or to the GALLOWS!

"They who endeavor to foster a spirit of disunion, with a view to effect the overthrow of our beautiful fabric of Government, deserve to expire at the gallows upon the gallows."

"And, doubly, dying, to go down To the vile dust from whence they sprang, Unwept, unmourned and ununged!"

Such was the language of Louis D. Henry in our Legislature in 1832. The sentiment was sternly patriotic, and loses none of its excellence and force in 1844.

We have, indeed, sometimes felt disposed to disagree from the policy of Clay's Compromise of 1850, which saved the necks of a few turbulent Nullifiers, at the continued hazard of the peace and quiet of the country. The forces of the Union, under the energetic command of President Jackson, would have crushed the treason like an avalanche. The only permanent evil consequence of such action, in our apprehension, would have been in the increase of power wielded by the General Government. Exercise might have given too much activity to the power slumbering in the Federal arm.

How has it happened that the annexation of Texas so suddenly and so lately became a measure of vital consequence to our country? So late as February last it was not thought of, except in connexion with what was considered the ridiculous twaddle of the Madisonian. What astonishing alteration was all at once made in the relations of Mexico, Texas and the United States, to require immediate annexation? It is indeed strange—passing strange—that the subject should in one short month present itself to sagacious and well informed statesmen in an attitude so novel, so striking, so fascinating, as to destroy affection for the institutions of Washington—erase the memory of our Revolutionary battle fields—set at naught our happy Union—and claim immediate acquiescence, without a why or a wherefore!

Is it the part of patriotism to deny to the people the right and time for investigation, and to force their will by threats against their Government? The schemes of the demagogue and the speculator, and the plots of treason, are often pressed with a guilty haste which, thank heaven, defeat themselves.

Our Government is unfortunately short of Officers sufficient in number and dignity to satisfy the ambition of those who are conscious of eminent qualifications to fill them. To the thwarted schemes of personal ambition do we owe these repeated propositions to dissolve the Union. Nullification lived its day, and became a "dead dog." The Abolition agitation, for a long time kept alive, we shrewdly suspect with a purpose, by the encouraging opposition, of certain Southern leaders, has become but a stale pretext for disunion—as no respectable portion of the northern people manifest the remotest intention to interfere with the compromises of the Constitution on that subject. And now, forsooth, the Texas question is all of a sudden made the pretext for an additional series of treasonable threats against the integrity of the Union.

"Texas, with or without the Union," is an editorial text of the Calhoun organ at Washington. "We solemnly announce to the world," exclaim the lovers of Texas in the land of Marion and Sumpter, "that we will dissolve the Union sooner than abandon Texas!"

The Senate's rejection of the treaty, (says another of these "chivalrous" Texas patriots, whose lot is unfortunately cast in our poor Government of the United States,)—the rejection of the treaty is a plain case of infraction of the [federal] compact, which justifies the slave States in the eyes of posterity and an impartial world, in resorting to the ultimate appeal! The "ultimate appeal!" Ridiculous! We suppose that means the sword, in the language of treason: but in the language of patriotism it means the gallows.

The half has not been told this week in relation to this subject. We have on file matter showing the base self-interest which has prompted many of the prominent annexation agitators. A deep speculation in Texas lands, with a certainty of realizing a princely fortune in the event of annexation, is a wonderful sharpener to a man's watchfulness over the interests of his country. We shall pursue this branch of the subject next week.

CANDIDATE POLK'S ANCESTRY.

Our impressions of the bad taste of the Standard's allusions to the "Revolutionary services and sacrifices" of Gov. Polk's ancestors turn out to be correct. Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of James K. Polk, the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, was a Tory in the Revolutionary war. We have no pleasure in reverting to this fact, and by no means wish thereby to detract from the merits, services or public estimation of Gov. Polk. But we wish and intend, by a plain statement of fact, to stop a falsehood, and counteract, as far as we can be heard, the universal and desperate effort of the lococo editors, orators and letter writers to speculate upon the patriotic feelings of the people by reverting to the Revolutionary patriotism of their candidate's ancestors!

A biography of Polk, first published in the Democratic Review, is going the rounds of the Democratic newspapers, calculated and no doubt intended to fix a false impression upon the reader's mind in relation to his ancestry. Fine things are said—deserving too—of his kinsmen, and of the patriotism of the Polk family generally; but nothing is said of the only fiscal progenitor of James K. who was on the stage of action at the "time that tried men's souls."

And Gen. Saunders, the alternate delegate who did service for the Democracy of the 1st and 2d congressional districts of North Carolina in the Baltimore Convention, writes a letter to his constituents, through the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, in which we find the following:

"Such a candidate I am happy to say, has been found in James K. Polk, a North Carolinian in principle, and by birth, the son of glorious old Mecklenburg of Revolutionary fame. In voting for such a man, the descendant of Col. Thomas Polk, one of those bold patriots who signed the first Declaration of American Independence at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., the 20th of May, 1775, I feel I was discharging a proud duty in behalf of the Freedmen of the second Congressional District, as well as those of the first District, who will rally to the standard of their country, as did their forefathers at the battle of King's Mountain."

Col. Thomas Polk is mentioned in the aforesaid biography as "the great uncle" of James K. But Ezekiel, his brother, was a recent branch of a noble stock." Gen. Saunders may have written in ignorance; but his ignorance places him in a most ridiculous attitude.

What an insult to the sense and feelings of the American people, to beg support for the grandson on the ground of the "Revolutionary services and sacrifices" of the grandfather—when those "services and sacrifices" were rendered and made to the King!

THE MEANEST TRICK upon record was played, in the language of the sacred parable, upon a man which sowed good seed in his field; but while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. Any individual that would be guilty of such transaction is an "enemy" in the strictest sense of the term. There appears more of the downright, sneaking, calculating, unmitigated devil in this act, than any other in the whole history of the prince of darkness, hisimps and followers.

Picture to yourself the poor husbandman's little field, which he has cultivated with a careful hand and in the sweat of his honest brow; sowed it with good seed; raised his heart in gratitude to heaven for the evening showers and the morning dews; and prayed in humble faith to Him who giveth the increase, to bless his field—the only hope for bread to nourish the little ones that prattle around his homely board.

Then revert back to some dark night—the quiet shadowy hours while men slept—and catch a glimpse of that furtive rascal, stealing over the fence with the stealthy tread of a guilty coward; proceeding with a starting step and restless eye; a bagful of cheat, cockle and wild garlic on his arm, and silently scattering the noxious contents over the field—all the time looking forward to the time when the blade should spring up, and the fruit come—and the tares appear also—and feeding his heart with the despair of the honest man who finds his labor requited with bitter bread which his children cannot eat!

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been licensed to practice law in this State, by the Supreme Court, which commenced its summer session in the city of Raleigh on Monday the 10th inst.

In the Superior Courts.—John D. Cameron, Fayetteville; F. B. Satterthwaite, Pitt county; A. H. Caldwell, Salisbury; George C. Clark, Jamestown; Guilford county; George S. Stephenson and Thomas Sparrow, Jr., Newbern; Sam'l H. Walkup, Union county; John C. Gullick, Henderson county; George W. Bruner, Hertford; Perquimans county; Maurice Q. Waddell, Pittsborough; Jas. W. Lancaster, of Nashville, Nash County.

County Courts.—Robert Strange, Fayetteville; Patrick H. Winston, Franklin County; C. E. Carson, Rutherford county; Marcellus V. Lauer, Granville county; M. A. Blodgett, Raleigh; Jas. S. Johnson, Halifax; Josiah G. Turner, Hillsboro; J. R. McLean, Greensboro; Edward F. Smith, Hartford; Perquimans; Sylvester T. Brown, Washington; Montford McGehee, Person county; R. Don Wilson, Caswell county; Walter P. Caldwell, Mecklenburg county; John H. Manly, Raleigh; Geo. Rounsaville, Lexington; Robert S. Anderson, Yanceyville; William L. Long, of Halifax.

PARTY WATCHWORDS.—Our opponents are endeavoring to infuse a little life into their disordered ranks by all manner of watchwords and war cries, mottoes, devices and inscriptions. They have "Tyler and Texas"—"Polk and Texas"—"The Young Hickory of the West"—"Polk, Texas, Oregon and Jeffersonian principles"—and so forth, and so on. The Whigs, on the other hand, have only "CLAY AND THE UNITED STATES!"

THE APPROPRIATIONS for 1842, made by the much abused Whig Congress, was in round numbers only 20 millions, although President Tyler called for 24 millions. It was 8 millions less than the average annual expenditure of Mr. Van Buren's administration. For the eighteen months succeeding the fiscal year 1842, only 25 millions were appropriated.

In regard to the Democratic objections to a distribution of the public land money, Mr. Graham remarked that they want it now for the national treasury. They wanted it also, when the treasury was full. Yet they have ever been making grants of land for internal improvements, &c. in the new States, without a glance at the equal rights of the old States. On this question Mr. G. regarded the issue as being between a fair distribution among all the States according to population, and a local and partial cession to the States in which the lands lie.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS.

A correspondent, who thinks it high time we had a candidate out for the Senate, nominates RALPH CORRELL, Esq., as the choice of himself and neighbors.

The name of Dr. JOHN A. MERRAS has also been proposed for the Senate. The Dr.'s long services as a Justice, and an acceptable Chairman of the County Court, are appropriately mentioned by our correspondent.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTION.—The Democratic District Convention held at Hillsborough last week, we learn, nominated Gen. Joseph Allison, of Orange, as Electoral Candidate for this District, and appointed Wm. F. Brown, Esq. (son of the Hon. Bedford Brown) of Caswell, Dr. Jordan, of Person, and Wilson Hill, of Guilford, assistant Electors.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Gen. Allison will need the help of all his "Assistants" if he should be so unfortunate as to come in contact with the Whig Electoral candidacy.

Col. Hoke, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has appointments to address his fellow citizens at Westworth on Monday the 24th of June; at Saunders Mill, in Guilford county, Tuesday 25th; Germantown, Wednesday, 26th; Rockford, Friday, 28th.

We beg pardon of Mr. Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson, for transforming him into a whig candidate last week, without his knowledge or consent. It was done accidentally. Alfred Hargrave is the man we meant.

ANOTHER VETO!

The President yesterday returned, with his objections, to the House of Representatives (in which it originated) the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress making appropriations for certain improvements in ports and harbors, &c. known in familiar phrase as the *Eastern Harbor bill*; and the question being taken on again passing it, (the President's objections notwithstanding) the Veto was sustained and the bill rejected.

Another is thus added to the (in our opinion) unanswerable arguments heretofore furnished by reiterated abuses of the Veto power, for so altering the Constitution as to put it out of the power of the President to set at defiance the will of the People as expressed by their representatives in Congress.—*Nat. Int.*

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time to circulate Whig Newspapers and to spread before the people political information, and thus essentially aid in securing the triumphant success of the Whig cause. It does but little good to circulate papers just on the very eve of an election. Let light now be given to the People—the great mass of them wish to do right, and they will do so, if properly informed—they only want to read the truth, to embrace it. Let every Whig then, see that his neighbors have the means of informing themselves; for rest assured, much good is to be done in this way.—*Rat. Reg.*

Disunion.—The South Carolina Disunion meetings are still going on. In the last we have seen, held in Beaufort, among the Barnwells and Rhett's, the report declares, with much else to the same effect, that

"We must prepare as a State, to seize the moment when the South is aroused by the rejection of the Treaty, to propose immediate steps toward a Southern Convention—unite Texas, and leave disunion to the North."

"The only true issue before the South should be Texas or Disunion," says another meeting in Barnwell.—*Fay. Obs. 19th ult.*

Mr. Choate gave notice in the Senate on Thursday, that he would the next day introduce a bill to purchase the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.

The Washington Spectator announces the nomination of the Hon. Tilghman A. Howard, as Charge d'Affaires to Texas.

Mr. Rives has made a speech in the Senate in favor of the whig tariff of 42. The beneficial operation of that noble and patriotic measure must array all the candid of its former opponents on its side.

The editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal says he has seen a letter from Father Mathew, the great apostle of Temperance, which confirms the statement that he declines visiting America this season.

An invalid sent for a physician, the late Dr. Wheelman, and after detaining him for some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus summed up:—Now, Doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothing pills and worthless syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the cause of my ailment, if it is in your power to reach it. "It shall be done," said the Doctor, at the same time lifting his cane, and demolishing a decanter of Gin that stood upon the sideboard!

We are authorized to announce JAMES McIVER as a candidate for Sheriff of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce PETER LELLY as a candidate for Sheriff of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOAK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Guilford.

Married.

In this county, the 9th, by Wm. Pomeroy Esq. Mr. JAMES NELSON to Miss HARTLEY BROWDER. Also the same day, by the same, CHARLES JACOBUS to Miss RITA STARR.

Direct.
In this place, Monday morning last, ARASTELLA, infant daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Scott.

In Rockingham county N. C., of a fluence of the heart, on Monday the 27th of May, Esq. PASCAU G. BURTON, in the 60th year of his age.

It has never fallen to the lot of the writer of this obituary to witness more resignation to the will of God, than was exhibited in the suffering and last moments of the deceased, though with him, frequently during his long confinement, we never heard the slightest murmur escape from him; but on the contrary, his constant prayer was, "The Lord will not mine be done." He said that it was truly hard to give the parting hand to his dear wife and kind children, but he felt that to do would be his eternal ruin and taking them by the hand, he exhorted each to meet him in heaven, where their union would be complete. There we would say to his bereaved and pious widow, dry up your tears and meet me in your heavenly separation, and let his children rather rejoice that their kind and indulgent father is released from pain, and that his holy sleeps in the silent tomb and his happy spirit rests with God.

A Neighbor.

NOTICE.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Mr. CAMPBELL, for the Rockingham Circuit, commencing on Friday the 9th of August next.

June 20th, 1844. J. D. LUNSDEN.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as administrators on the estate of the late William Byde deceased, at the Court of the County of Guilford, on the 5th of July next, at the late residence of the deceased, the personal property belonging to the estate, consisting of a full and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.

A large stock of HOGS, CATTLE, and HORSES. A large quantity of BACON and LARD. Several new and well finished WAGONS, and CARRIAGES. Household and kitchen furniture, &c., with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will continue from day to day until completed.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment, and those persons having claims against the estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

June 13, 1844. W. M. A. LASH, Adm'r.

12 is JNO. BANNER, Adm'r.

DAILY LINE TO THE NORTH.

From Gaston, via the Greenville and Roanoke and Petersburg Rail Roads.

THE FARE from Gaston to Petersburg, is now \$3.00, and from Petersburg to Baltimore, by the Rail Road \$7.50, in all, \$10.50.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, by the City Point Rail Road and James River Steamboats, is \$7.50. By these Boats Passengers are now carried from Petersburg to Portsmouth or Norfolk for \$1.50, or \$4.50 from Gaston, which is \$1.50 less than by Sledge and the Portsmouth Rail Road.

On Wednesday a Steamboat leaves City Point for Baltimore, the fare by which is \$5.00, or \$5.50 from Petersburg making \$8.50 from Gaston.

JAMES GRESHAM, Agent for R. R. Co.

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\$50 REWARD.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of DANIEL SULLIVAN, if taken out of Davidson county, or \$10 if taken in said county, and confined in jail so that he is brought to justice. Said Sullivan is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, somewhat inclined to be grey headed, round faced and red eyes, carries the marks of a drinking man, frequently speaks of his own leanness; when speaking he rather a fast tone of voice. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail, as he stands charged with stealing the Philip Goddard, of which wound it is thought by a physician he cannot recover. Any information addressed to me at Lexington, N. C. will be thankfully received.

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MASONIC.

THE members of Greensborough Lodge No. 76, are notified to assemble in their Hall at 10 o'clock on the 24th of June, to assist at the annual installation of officers. Refreshments will be provided on the occasion. All worthy Masons are respectfully invited to attend.

GRANT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOFORTES.

FOR some months past the subscriber has been selling his Piano-Fortes at a reduction of FIFTY DOLLARS each from his former prices. He has on hand at this time from 15 to 20 Pianos of different kinds, at prices varying from 250 to 600 dollars—as well as a number of second hand ones, at less prices. Sold subject to be returned if not good.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

JUST received, and for sale, low for cash,

Castor Oil, in pints and half pints,

Sweet Oil,

Quinine, Epsom Salts, Camphor, Opodeldoe,

W. J. McCONNELL.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday the 4th day of July next at the court house door in Greensboro, a likely NEGRO MAN, belonging to the estate of Daniel Gillespie dec'd. Said man was raised as a farming hand, but for a few years past he has worked at the shoe and boot making business. A credit, and due attendance will be given by

June 12, 1844. 113

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity, Spring

Guilford County, vs. Term, 1844.

Elizabeth Swain, by her next friend David Armfield

vs.

Moses Swain, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, John Armfield, and Polly Hanner, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered and decreed that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for them to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensboro on the 3d Monday after the 1st Monday in September 1844, then and there to plead, answer or do more to the plaintiff's bill or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

